respendence of The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 3, 1859. The Presbyterian family in this country-if I may give this name to describe the Presbyterians proper, the Corgregationalists and Reformed Dutch, as adopt ing the Calvinistic creed and sympathizing very strongly with each other-have from the first been noted for zeal in the cause of missions. Early in the seventeenth century John Eliot of Rozbury had his enthusiasm for the conversion of the Indians excited and his world-wide fame is not based by a great deal on "his extreme antipathy to wige and tobacco." His zeal, self-denial, and success in preaching to the Indians constitute a fame which is the worthy beginning of American Missions. Next to him, and if possible of American Missions. Next to him, and it possible outshining him, was David Brainerd, born in 1718, twenty-eight years after Ediot's death. The record of this wonderful man's journeyings through the wildernesses of Massachusette, New Jerzey, New-York and Pennsylvania, exceeds anything of its kind within my recollection. His labors were attended with amazing success in the conversion of the Indians, and his career has become the model of missionaries of every country and name.

his career has become the model of missionaries of every country and name.

In one respect the New-England people have always been missionaries, so far as appreading their own polity among themselves is concerned. In making their new settleurents in Maine, New Hampshire, Eastern Massachusetts and Ohio, it has been common for them to organize churches and build meeting houses as a part of the enterprise. Thus, the church at Granville, Ohio, was organized before it left old Granville, Mass., and good Dr. Cooley, who organized it, still survives, after nearly sixty years have passed away. The Connecticut Missionary Society was started to meet the wants of the new settlements. Both the Congregation shiets and Presbyterians were very energetic in home missionary works. True, the Presbyterian General Assembly frequently sent missionaries on horseback to Otio, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina. In those days churches permitted pasters to make long tours, not to Europe or the Holy Land, but on horseback among destitute settlements. The greatest preachers of the churches sattlements. The greatest preachers of the churches were active in this way, and their labors were attended

with great successes.

I allude to these facts as showing that the two

I allude to these facts as showing that the two churches which have so long cooperated in the American Board of Foreign Missions have from the beginning been missionary churches.

As for the origin of modern missions in this country, it is very interesting. The father of the late Samuel J. Milk was an extraordinary character, and his most extraordinary trait was his devout plety, which overshadowed his eccentricities. When his son wished to go as a missionary to the heathen, his father's heart failed him, and he was unwilling to give his consent. "How did you get this notion?" he asked his son. "By hearing your prayers for the heathen, was the reply. This young man was the means of giving an impulse to the cause which is represented in the Society now convened in this city. In 1806 he became a member of wened in this city. In 1806 he became a member of Williams College. The next year he, Gordon Hall, and James Richards, met at a place in the vicinity of the College, which spot, as I am told, is now marked by a monument, and the three spent the day in fasting and prayer for the heathen, and in seeking the Divine direction at the third own personal duty in the matter of as to their own personal duty in the matter preaching the Gospel to some heathen people. In Beptember, 1808, with some other kindred spirit, they organized a society, the object of which "shall be to September, 1808, with some other kindred spirit, they organized a society, the object of which "shall be to "effect in the persons of its members, a mission or "missions to the heathen." The constitution prohibited the admission to membership of any person "who is under an engagement of any kind "which shall be incompatible with going on a mission "to the heathen;" and further, that "every member shall keep himself absolutely free from every engage-"ment which, after prayerful attention, and after consultation with his brethren, shall be deemed incomsultation with his prethren, and after constitution with his prethren, and after dover Theological Seminary, Dr. Spring, of Newbury-port, and Dr. Worcester of Salem. The result was the presenting a memorial to the General Association of Massachusetts, setting forth "that their minds had "long been impressed with the duty and importance of personally attempting a mission to the heathen." They asked the navice of the venerable Association, They asked the advice of the venerable Association, who answered the paper by appointing a Committee to take the matter under advisement, when Committee reported recommending "that there be instituted by "this Association a Board of Commissioners for "Foreign Missions, for the purpose of devising ways and means and adopting and prosecuting measures for promoting the spread of the Gospel in heather "lands." Early in January, 1811, Adoniram Judson was sent to England to confer with the Directors of the London Missionary Society as to the best point of commencing the new enterprise, and also to get pecuniary help, so uncertain did they feel of competent resources in this country. In 1812 the American Board was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts. sources in this country. In 1812 the American Board was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The first Missionaries were ordained in Salem, on the 6th of February, 1812, and set sail on the 19th of the

6th of February, 1812, and set sail on the 19th of the same month for the East Indies.

It is a fact in singular contrast with the present condition of the Society, that when an opportunity was found for Mesers. Judson, Newell, Nott, Hall, and Rice to sail, all the money in the Society's treasury amounted to only \$1,200. In three weeks more \$6,000 were collected. Now the income of the Society is about \$325,000. In 1812, the annual meeting, as I have often heard the venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher are was held in a gentleman's parlor, while now the have often heard the venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher say, was held in a gentleman's parler, while now the largest church edifice is not sufficient to accommodate the crowds which meet. Many of the public services require several churches to hold the people. A few items concerning the income of this Society will be interesting. The receipts in 1811 were \$950; in 1812, \$13,611; in 1820, \$39,939; in 1831, \$100,334; in 1839, \$244,169; in 1848, \$254,000; in 1833, \$314,922 and the last year, \$326,500. From 1811 to 1833, the entire income had swelled to the sum of \$6,205,000; and at the present time the aggregate cannot be short of \$8,000,000.

For many years, Henry Hill, esq., of Boston, was e able Treasurer of this Society; and so noted has the able Treasurer of this Society; and so noted had the Society become for its promptness in its pecuniary engagements, that its drafts were honored in all parts of the world. The ability of Mr. Treasurer Hill was one of the great forces of the Society, and it is a fact that his pen as Treasurer represented one of the best religious constituencies in the world. Among the Secretaries of the Board, we find also some great names.

Dr. Wercester of Salem, Dr. Wisner of Boston, Dr. Armstrong of New-York, are dead, but not forgotten. The present corps of Secretaries is a very able one, composed of Drs. Anderson, Pomeroy, and Treat of Boston, and Dr. G. W. Wood of New-York.

Among its missionaries have been found large num-bers of men distinguished for their piety, learning, and devotion to missions. They will lose nother parison with any similar class in the world. nothing by com-

parison with any similar class in the world.

The founders and early patrons of the American Board were among the most excellent people in this country. Their number was gradually increased by the circulation of missionary intelligence and pulpit presentations. Some of the linest specimens of pulpit percentations. Some of the inest specimens of pulpit percentations. Some of the inest specimens of pulpit percentations. Some of the inest specimens of pulpit presents of annual sermons preached before the Board comprise a great variety of the best preaching talent in this country. The Monthly Concert soon became a powerful auxiliary in the same work. The first Monday evening of each month was observed as a season of prayer for the conversion of the world, and it has been common for ministers and intelligent laymen to gather in interesting forms missionary news to be spread out at in interesting forms missionary news to be spread out at the Monthly Concert. I have described the progress of interest, income, and operation. I also stated that there have been three great denominations acting as co-partners in the American licard until quite recently, viz., the Orthodox Congregationalists, the Presbytenans, and Reformed Dutch. One feature of the Socie is worthy of note, it stands independent of all ecclesis tical organizations. The Congregationalists of New-England, and the Presbyterians and Dutch acted in their individual capacity only, the Board having no direct connection with any Association, General Assembly or Sytod. This feature very early gave rise to fear in the Presbyterian Church among some of its atrict construction members, that a power outside the Church, and owing it no allegisnes, was growing up in the American Board which would cause trouble. Among the most resolute leaders in the opposition to the Board was the late Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green of Philadelphia. The Old-School party in the Presbyte-rian Church gradually consolidated itself in this oppo-

In order to understand the present condition of the In creer to understand the present condition of the Board in its relations to the Presbyterian Church, let me go back to some past scenes. The General Assembly at a very early period engaged in Foreign Missions among the Indians. As easily as 1806 and from that to 1818, missions had been before the Church, but in 1818, these missions of the Assembly were brought under the direction of a Board made up of Presbyte rians, Reformed Dutch, and Associate Reformed Presbyterians. In 1826 this Board had under its control price missions, stry male and female missionaries, nine missions, sixty male and female missionaries, quite a number of schools, and had succeeded in the quite a number of seneous, and has succeeded in the conversion of some scores of heathen. In that year this Society was merged into the American Board, a step which caused lively regret to a large number of Prerbyterians. As a natural consequence, under the

shie leadership of Dr. Green and others, a movement for a purely Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was set on foot in the General Assembly. This was resisted by the New School party as a brench of faith with the Congregationalists, as an unrecessary multiplication of expensive agencies, and as too denominational and sectarian to harmonize with the spirit which put Christianity above seet. To this it was replied that the Lord Jesus did organize a church, but never a Foreign Missionary Society distinct from the church; that the church is emmently fitted to de all that can be done for home and fereign evangelization, that such a Board as this, owing no allegiance to any superior power, is a dangerous anomaly, and may become a power tyrannizing over the church, lording it over God's heritage; that so dangerous as principle ought to be met in its inopiency that further, we ought to be met in its inopiency that further, we ought to be met in its inopiency that further, we ought to be met in its inopiency that further, we ought to be met in its inopiency that further, we ought to be met in its inopiency that further, we ought to act as a cturch in this good work, in order to develop our resources to the best advantage. The discussions of this subject and its kindred, the voluntary Bonne Missionary Society, were very able indeed, calling out the ablest debtater, in the church, such men as Green, Plomer, the Breckinsiges, Bernan, Richards, Mason, Barnes, Fisher, Ac. In 1831 the Old School party carried their principles into effect by indirection. The Synol of Pittsburgh formed "the Western Foreign Missionary Society," which was designed as a nucleus for a Caurch Board and a rallying poirt for the party. From that time for several years, the battle between the two partes was very warm, and in 1857 the Old School party valid, and the Assembly's Board of Missions was creganized, in which the Pittsburgh Society was soon merged. The party which carried this measure had its main strength in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the people of strong New-England syn pathies. The re-vivals which swept over the sections just named, in-creared the New-School party with unexampled rapid-ity, and it soot was apparent to the Old School leaders that the power was fast slipping through their hands. They adopted prompt measures, and carried them into effect in 1837, when they excinded four Synods, twenty-four Pre-byteries, 500 ministers, and 60,000 communi-Time has healed the wounds then made, and both

The nas healed the woman then make, and the branches of the Church have grown rapidly, until the Old School is larger than the whole Church before the division, and the New School nearly as large.

Within a few years there has been some feeling among the copartners in the American Board in reference to the principle of voluntaryism. In 1850 the New School becam a system of measures indicating a New School began a system of measures indicating a rigorous denominational life, and that life has shown itself recently in the determination to have Presbyte-rial organizations in foreign lands, to this extent, at risi or anizations in foreign lands, to this extent, at least, that Presbyterian mission aries shall be so located on the foreign field as to be able to form Presbyteries. This has been resisted by the Presidential Committee at Boston, under the influence of Dr. Anderson, the senior Secretary. The present position of Presbyterian missionaries is very obnoxious to the Charca, since they are responsible for their conduct, first, to the mission, made up of clerical and lay persons, then to the American Board's Prudential Committee, whose settion practically is final: so that we have a body, enaction practically is final; so that we have a body, en-tirely outside the Church, and not amenable to it, exercising judicial and directive authority over those who ought to be amenable to Presbytery. This state of things led the Dutch Reformed to or-

ganize their own Board, and it is causing considerable uneasiness in the New School Presbyterian Church. Indirectly, the matter may come up at the present meeting, but probably not; but, whether it comes up or not, the difficulty is there, and will come up at some time. In fact, considering the present income and field of the Board, it is a question whether its interests will not be promoted by division. But these, and all other questions pertaining to this great charity, will be solved by time.

## IOWA-POLITICS-CROPS, 4c.

GRISNELL, Iows, Sept. 26, 1859. It is near the time when the thousands of readers of THE TRIBUNE look for the annual exhortation just before Election. In derision-but really as a very fine compliment to you-THE TRIBUNE is called a Black Republican's Bible, and insemuch as the pages of your real revelation are not sealed up, a knowledge of our present position, if not instructive, may be a news item to many.

A most exciting political canvaes it going on in Iowa. Gen. Dodge, who has enjoyed during the last 21 years Government pap to the sum of over \$100,000, is said to bleed very freely, and the mails groan with is raid to bleed very freely, and the mails groan with political pamphlets got up to order, without name or date, and Democratic stimpers are as plenty as frogs after a shower. They are no doubt hungry, and as Didge may not be able to feed all, Babbli, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is expected to have about \$10,000 of Land-Office money for which Government has instituted suit, and to offset moral delinguages and year year speaking talents he will not be

erement has instituted suit, and to offset moral delin-quency and very poor speaking talents he will not be bakward with the purse.

A parly never made a greater blunder than when they demanded of Dodge that he should stump the State. At his coming expectation was on tip toe, and on his strivel the excitement lule, but as he speaks, O! "What a fail, my countrymen!" He lacks wit, veice, manner, and worse than all, argument. Like a fabby bey, he gets into the place for argument, and tably bey, he gets into the place for argument, and starts out in episcde and winds up by low appeals to prejudice and the veriest common piaces and spreadesqueisms. Lacking early culture, he has no "well" to draw from, and of late removed from the people, he is wanting in that tact and sagacity which wins in popular debate. At home and in his party he is well removed as a kind-heavet and and up to the average of lar debate. At home and in his party he is well regarded as a kind-hearted man, and up to the average of Pre Slavery Bemocrate, who, at a very early day, rose to the surface in the new States, a class now fast becoming extinct, except as stationed in the national hospital for de facto defunct Democrats. The blunder is now more apparent as the name of Senator, General, Minister Podge, was greater than his presence, and the party is not wanting in representative men.

Mr. Fisher is a cultivated gentleman and a devoted friend of Education. Judge Masen is courtly, able and advot. Finch, a Buchanne Elector, is dashing.

and advoit. Finch, a Buchanan Elector, is dashing, electric and suits the boys. Samuels, their last defeated candidate for Governor, has many good qualities as speaker, diction, dignity and seeming candor, and even he lacked some three thousand votes of an election.

Bis opponent, Gov. Low—every way worthy of his position—is not so good a popular speaker as Kirkwood, position—is not so good a popular speaker as Kirkwood, the present Republican candidate. Where then must General Dodge be, who met Kirkwood a month of meetings and then left the canvase! On a full vote he must run 5,000 votes behind. Kirkwood is a taking man, gifted in repartee, unpretending—really a plain farmer; yet bred to the bar; well versed in politics, and as cool and sound a debater as often mounts a rostrom. Unlike General Dodge, who says he would be ip eatch a "nigger," he says, "May God help me, "I never wall" whatever may be the pains and penal-ties. He stirs the blood of the old Free Soil guard of

tier. He stirs the blood of the old Free Soil guard of the State, and they with the Quakers, numbering several thousands, will give a full vote.

Mr. Reach, the German farmer who is the candidate of the Republican party for Lieutenact-Gevernor, is making a good canvass, and is sure to detach a very large portion of the Germans of the State from the Democracy, and will run close to Kirkwood. The State has but faw better-bred, intelligent men, as he has shown himself in the pulpit, on the forum, and in the State Senate.

Reet misured, with a fair day, we shall secure the Legislature, which insures one United States Senator for dayears, all our Supreme Judges, and such a humilistion of the Democracy as will forested their doorn

milistion of the Democracy as will foretell their doom As to the Presidency, we mean to be practical in the choice, and are forced to the conclusion that to beat and rescue the Government from the Slave

Power we must be conciliatory, and accept, if need be, a standard-bearer of second rank. The feetings of our late State census will show the population of Iowa to be not far from 700,000 souls, and with the gain of another year may secure us seven

members of Congress in the next decade, rather than

our present complement of two. The Sorghum crop, save on the low lands, is a very fine one in this State, and if well worked up will furnish a good quality of sirup, sudicient for our whole population.

Of Cern, Perk and Wheat the State, has a large surplus. Immigration is moving into our interior counties this Autumn, where a small sum of money will purchase a large number of bushels of wheat and a farm of fair dimensions.

Iowa College, formerly located at Davenport, is removed to Grinnell, much to the joy of the dwellers here, who offered an inducement of \$10,000 to secure the removal.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS .- A lad named Edward Enright appeared on Monday morning at the Third Ward Station use and gave information against seven of his comrades with whom he can mitted a rebbery on the store of John E. Benjamia at the foot of Dey street on Sunday night. The boys entered the at the tool of they street on Sunday hight. The boys entered the store by a basement door, and rebbed the till of about \$15 in till-ver and pold com. They were all arrested, and taken before Ald. Breaty at the City Hall Police Court, who sent taken before Ald. Breaty at the City Hall Police Court, who sent taken to the Juvenile Asylom, with the exception of the informant, who was discharged. Their names are as follows: John Troy, James O'Connor, Michael Barnes, Mienael Mannagan, Jan. McCall, Phillip McCall, John Fritine, Edward Enright. THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

THE COLISEUM REDIVIVUS-PIC-NICKING-GREAT SHOW OF CATTLE AND HORSES-THE MODEL FAIR GROUNDS.

Frem Our Own Reporter. Sr. Louis, Sept. 27, 1859. As a sort of crowning glory to the successful Fairs of the West, comes this important Show of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association. An event anxiously expected, it has been to heavy stock breeders; a pleasure in anticipation to thousands of people; and now that it is come, it is enough to say that the reality equals the expectation. The grounds

that the reality equals the expectation. The grounds of this Association have a wide celebrity for their natural beauties, their enhancement by art, and the completeness and commodifications of the several structures. And their fame is nearted.

Inagine, if you please, a beautiful grove of fifty acres of forest trees, averaging forty test in hight, without underbrush, the ground gently undulsting in obstracter and well set in blue-grass; avenues, tastefully bordered with young evergreets, winding in graceful sweeps and curves to the various points of interest on the grounds; eight fountains filling the air about with the noise of planning water; birds simpling in the tree-tops; groups of gaily attired people sidney on the shaded grass, or reatisted over the avenues; long rows of white-painted stalle, with arched doors, lining the fences around the inclosure; buildings in lining the fences around the inclosure; buildings in various styles of architecture bere and there; and, in the center of the whole, an amphithearer compute of seating 12,000 persors and sheltering 20,000 more. seating 12 003 persons and sheltering 30,000 more. This is what you would see here. Is it strange, then, that with a junctions expenditure of \$100 000 to start with, the three previous shows of this Society should have been three great successes, and the present one premise to be semething more—a trinciph? The policy of the management has been liberal from the inst. They have given larger premiums, erected better buildings, and adorted their grounds more completely, than any local organization or a similar hind. And the ratural result has been that while but four years old,

the Association is the most popular one in the country.
This plan of showing stock in an amphilhear example to too highly commended. At the top of a hill the
wide extrance gates swing back and all the animals of a class are led in by their grooms. They pass around the inclosure in full view of the people. The judges make their examinations, awarf the prizes, and the blue and red ribbons are tied on the victors then and there. If there is favoritism shown, or lack of judge-ment, or madee, the voice of an immense audience re-verses the decision with loud clamor. Thus, not only

veres the decision with loud clamor. Thus, not only are fair awards, in a great measure, ascured, but the whole people can see all the stock without the fatigue of walking around an area of forty acres.

This amphitheater is peculiarly beautiful. Light pillars, with airy arches between, support a roof with a richly-creamented cornice; circles of seats rise in tiers one above another; wide promendes at the top and bottom of the bank of seats enable one to pass to any part of the building; in the center, a level arona strewn with tan-bank and yellow gravel in alternate stripes; a two-story pagoda in the center, with a circle of sod about it, and evergreens set here and there, and tail mast on which the national ensign is hoisted. In a tail mast on which the national energy is hoisted. the upper story of the pagoda is a band of musici who play concerted pieces while stock is moving around for exhibition. The arena itself must be at least 300 feet in diameter in the clear, and could not have been erected except at great cost. It is here that the great crowd centers, for it only needs to look through the several "Halls"—the rest is brought

the Fine Arts Hall, in a grove on the northern side of the amphithener, is built of brick, is elliptical in form, about 80 feet by 30, and lit by a "lantern" at the roof. The walls are hung with about two hundred paintings of imore or less merit, specimens of photography, &c. Porcelain vases and works of north are to be seen in cases on the tables, and here, as at Clingraphy the proper by the proper by the property of property the excellence of orgationlyings, precised. engo, I remark the excellence of ornithological speci-mens, and other scientific preparations. A tention is at once attracted to a perfectly preserved skeleton of a boa constrictor which, together with cases of stuffed fishes and birds, is exhibited by Mr. John P. Bates of

Floral Hall is circular, has wooden walls with large Fioral Hall is circular, has weeden walls with large windows cut in them at regular intervals, but the roof is of canvas, in tent form. This makes it very close on a hot day and very damp upon a rainy one, and should be altered. The Committee have availed themselves of the professional skill of Mr. Kern, author of a popular work on Landscape Gardening, who has constructed at one side of the Hall, a tasteful grotto of rock-work, with a miniature cascade immbling from point to point to the acceptable whose barks are nicely scuded. In with a miniature cascade lumbling from point to point into a pool below, whose banks are nicely sodded. In the center of the Hall is another piece of rock-work, surrounding a basin in which a fountain plays continually; and just beside it is a great column of wheat sheaves, ornamented with featons of corn-cars, and surmounted by drooping ensigns. The display of cut flowers, potted plants and truit is good. Eliwanger & flarry, from our State, lead the van with a display of 33 varieties of apples, 58 of pears, and 23 of plams. A. W. McPherson, of Allenton, Mo., has 15 kinds of apples, of which his plate of White Belieflowers and Riambos are most noticeable. He informs me that our Fail Propria and R. I. Greening do not do well in this latitude, the fruit ripening prematurely and dropping. He shows one plate of Fail Proprias, not very good ones, but the best he could do from three large trees.

Mr. Chas. Akennicott has a variety of fruits and

plants. They have tested the Catacassa Exerbearing raspberry for four seasons, and find it fruiting abundantly from June to November. The fruit they sell in market for \$8 per gallon. Mr. Coleman of The Valley Former thinks that 25 to 30 plants will furnish an abundant supply of fruit to a family for three months. Blossems, green and ripe fruit are borne simultaneously, and a peculiarity of it is that the new wood bears in place of last year's.

Class D, or Farm Products, are exhibited in a long

roofed with canvass, open at the sales. The show roducts is very meager when we consider the finof products is very meager agricultural districts lying within easy distance of the city. It is much inferior to that at the National show. ear, and some good specimens of other grains.

For some reasons, to me not patent, a very excellent collection of conamental moulding in sugar was allotted space in this department. The erticles in question are perfect wonders in the way of the confectioners att.
One of them represents a scene familiar enough, viz.:
stump speaking. In a piece not mere than three feet Ore of them represents a process of more than three feet by two '90 figures are grouped. The varied expres-sions of face and attitudes of body, usual to such growds, are faithfully represented. Another composition represents the Battle of Solferino. Zonave the most approved pattern are struggling manfi against a superior force of Austrian eavairy, and many a "sweet" youth felled to the ground previous to my arrival lay kees du combat. I did not disturb the revel, and there they are at it yet, and to stay at it until some

Tobacco chewers passing through this Department to to look at the fine specimens of "plug," pig-tail," and "fine out" that are displayed by various

Of implements the display is good, but not to com-pare with that at Cabago. John Deere, Buford, Tate & Co., and other beiebrated plow makers, make their usual splenoid show, but there is not the number of the thousend small sail large tools that were seen at the National Pair. D. Leafeth & Co. memopolize an en-tire tent that is fully 75 feet in diameter to display

their agricultural implements, garden tools, and collec-tion of seeds.

Smith & Brother exhibit the fivest of wagon and burgey spokes, rims, and limbs, all turned by Blanch wonderful lathe. sedere Sloan of St. Louis, and Farlan & Wright

of the same place, have a large assument of pleasure carriages on exhibition. The former shows more heavy, and the latter more light ones. The buggies of

Farian are extremely near.

In Machinery Had, the 100 feet line of sharing is of wood and looks causey. Near the entrance we notice a great display of circular saws, by Branch, Crooks & o., the largest one 14 inches in diameter.

Marn & Walker's power bemp and fist brake,

will gratefully hall a power machine, capable of brake-ing 1,000 perms per diem. It is constructed in the simplest and strongest manner, so that no thick-skulled migger, or thicker-skulled Irishman, can disarrange image it. The blades of the brakes are 4 feet. In the top break there are three, in the lower blades. The top brake is hung on a shaft, and has an iron plate projecting behind, so that it may work like a trip-hammer by an eccentric. The tappets of the eccentric are 2 inches spart and give 129 strokes

received a shoot below. It is intended to set up
the machine at the quarry, and it is claimed that this
ore, which requires a 10-horse engine to drive it, will
treak 25 cubic cords of stone per day. The machine
costs \$100 for each tun weight. While such a machine
would be a confortable acquieitlen to Mr. Olmstead, it

would but ill sait the journeymen ha ters, sheemakers, and tallers who earn a living in winter breaking stone

on the Central Park.

At last year's show a gentleman offered a prize of \$10 for the best Five Eccape, and no less than eeven competitors entered. This year I have noticed but one, that of H. Johnson of Collinsville, Iil. This differs from those we see in the effect of Lundon in the plan of raising the upper ladders and the means of getting persons from the burning building. In London they a estimpted to each down the canvas shoot, and fall upon a stuffed bag at the ground. By this plan they are placed in pockets, or eachs, attached to an endless canvas belt which perses over a sharp growed wooden roller at top and bottom, and the speed of descent may be controlled by a croun. The latters are raised by on the Central Park.

be controlled by a crank. The lancers are raised by cords and sulles.

A grand premium of \$1,000 is offered for the best A grand premium of \$1,000 is offered for the best buil, and another of equal amount for the best horse. All the great Western breeders are bere with their best stock to compete in these classes. Mr. Alexander brings from Kentacky his buile Albion, 2d Dake of Airdrie, and his horses Lexington and Rurie. James B. Clay has Fordram Duke, and other noted men other noted beases. The cattle ring is on for to-moreous the horses the next day.

Despite the liberal outside policy of this Association, animal to a stell except upon payment of a weekly rest of \$1 for each one occupied. Hay, which every-where che is furnished gratis to stock, is here said at \$1 10 per 100 lb, and \$1 has been charged for capting a bale of hay from one side of the grounds to the other. They americe that no intextenting liquors shall be sold on the grounds, but 81 refreshment booths beneath the amphitheater sets are rented for bars, for, I am told, noward of \$9.500. Oats, for which in Chicago 30 cents were charged, are here sold at 55c. It may seem strange that with such beautiful grounds, and so hberal provisions for the display of goods, these evils should be suffered, but is there a rose without its thern ?

## BALLOONS.

The early poets, prophets, bards, and smalds, cost their eyes heavenward, sighed for the wings of a dove, and imagined flying supernal beings, ether-cleaving genii, distance-destroying magicians, witches, and demons. To free the soul from the clod of the earth this side of the grave; to render the body imponderable and superior to the laws of gravitation, to that fatalistic force which holds it down-this constituted the most exalted idealism of the early lyrists and romarcers. The Orient literature glistens with this supramundane machinery. A moral truth or theological dogma was invariably enforced by a recitaion of the violation of some obvious physical law which keeps man to the ground. To this day, that literature and its derivatives are so distinguished. A truth plainly told in the East will not be believed. It must be mixed up with the impossible. The epics of Homer, equally with the Vedas and Vedant, the Arabian Nights Eutertainments, and the Knight-Errent Tales of the Middle nges, all deal in supernatural machinery. This universality of a desire to rise above the earth and soar through the air, was the lyrical foreshadowing of the possibilities of science. The first account we have of an attempt to make a

machine of any kind to fly through the air, is of the artificial pigeon of Archytas, a celebrated geometrician, who lived about 400 years before our era. According to Aclus Gellius, "Archytas constructed a "wooden pigeon which could fly by means of me-"chanical powers and an aura spirit." The descriptions of this mechanical bird are obscure. There is also an account of a man who tried to fly in Roufe, under the Emperor Nero, and lost his life thereby. Roger Bacon, in the thirteenth century, imagined the possibility of a large hollow globe of copper or other suitable metal, wrought extremely thin, in order to have it as light as possible, and to be filled with etherial air or liquid fire, and then launched from some elevated point, when it will float like a vessel on the water. Then came a succession of attempts to fly through the air, and it is saverted, that, with artificial wings, alternately running and flying, immense speed was achieved. According to the great aeronaut, Mr. John Wise, this is a most delightful mode of traveling. This writer, in his admirable and interesting work on aeroneutics, says, if we take a balloon of limited size, about 18 feet in diameter each way, it will, when inflated with hydrogen gas, be capable of raising 160 pounds, independent of its own weight. Now, if this be so fastened to a man's body as not to interfere with the free use of his arms and legs, he may then ballast himself so as to be a trifle heavier than the upward tendency of the balloon, which will be nearly in equilibr o. If then, he provide himself with a pair Mr. Chas. Akennicott has a variety of fruits and flowers all the way from "Egypt," the land of Illinois darkness, but just the best fruit region in that State.

C. Conner, of the Laclead Nurrery, has a very pretty stand of cut flowers, and some single specimens of roses that are fine. Of apples his Kowie's Jenactic is the favorite with his customers.

The large display of evergreens is made by Carew, Sanders & Co. of this city, who also make a good show of roses, dathias, verbenes, and other flowering plants. They have fested the Cataespa Exceptagrang he has often done in the direction of a gentle wind, with the aid of his feet alone, after his balloon had descended to the earth; and, on one occasion, travereed a pine forest of several miles in length, by hoursing against the tops of the trees. Such a contrivance, he says, would be of inestimable advantage to exploring expeditions: landings to other wise inaccor sible mountains; escapes from surrounding icebergs: explorations of volcanic eraters; traversing vast swamps and morasses: walking over lakes and seas: bounding isthmuses, straits, and promontories, or exploring the cloud-capped peaks of Chimborazo, could all, according to our author, thus be easily accom-Notwithstanding nearly eighty years have clapsed

since the discovery of balloons in France, up to this time no practical advance has been made in absolutely navigating the air. The French Republic, with the immense eagerness in scientific investigetion which characterized it, instituted a secret school serestation for the purpose of making balloons use ful in war. The result of this was that in June, 1794, observations were made of the Austrian camp; and by signals conveyed to General Jourdan, he was enabled to gain the victory of Fleurus. A balloon was sent with Napoleon's army to Egypt, and after the capitulation at Cairo was returned to France. One, if report o not exaggerate, did immense service with M. Go ard, in reconnectering before the battle of Solferino. Some valuable observations have been made by means of scientific instruments during ascensions; Bio and Lussac in the early part of this century leading the way. The first ascension in Paris, in 1783, is recorded in the Proces Verbal of the Academy of Sciences. By that we learn that on November 21 1783, at the Chateau de la Muette, au experiment was made with the aerostatic machine of M. de Montgofiller. The sky was partly clouded, wind north-west At eight minutes after noon, a mortar gave notice that the machine was about to be filled. In eight minutes. notwithstanding the wird, it was ready to set off, the Marquis d'Arlandes and M. Pilatre de Rosier being in the car. It was at first intended to retain the machine awhile with ropes to judge what weight it would bear, and see that all was right. But the wind prevented it rising vertically, and directed it toward one of the garden walls, the ropes made several rents in it, one of eir feet lorg. It was brought down again, and in two hours was set right. Having been filled again, st set off at fifty-four minutes past one, carrying the same persons. It rose in the most majestic manner, and when it was about 250 feet high, the intrepid voyagers took off their hats and saluted the spectstors. No one could help feeling a misgled sentiment of fear and admiration. The voyagers were soon unistinguishable; but the machine, hovering upon the berizon, and displaying the most beautiful figure, of the eccentric are 2 inches spart and give 120 strokes to the brake per minute.

And here is something for Mr. F ed. Law Olmstead's consideration—Ellithorpe & Scoville's stone breaker. Large pieces of stone are fed through a hopper between two heavy-toethed rollers, and the broken stone falls through a shoot below. It is intended to set up the machine was seventy feet high, and forty-six in diameters, and it is claimed that the rose at least three thousand feet high, and was visible

his celebrated vayage from St. Louis to the lakes, a distance of 1,200 moles, he maintains the certain existence of a current to the East which will enable him to cross the Atlantic in a balloon. It is certain that even with the present means of making balloons—and the difficulties attending the disheveiled efforts in constructing them with small pecuniary means—callooning is not a particularly star germs mode of traveling.

Mr. When is a being proof of this. He has made about five hundred several or of various kinds, and is still unitying. Its balloon has burst in mid-air, and came down taxash the sairs, in which operation he feet of such water gas as illumined—we much say, as care down parachute-wise, in which operation he says there is no danger. This is a very comfortable fact, for it would be sufficient to imagine a more awkward predicament than to have the is flated ship of an oclispes at three solies hight, without such an assurance. On the subject of the hygienic effects of ballooning, Mr. Wise is enthusiastic. The blood, we are told, begins to course more freely when up a mile or two with a balloon—the exerctery vessels are more freely opened—the gastile juice pours into the stourach more tapicly—the hyer, kidneys, and heart work under expanded action in a highly calorified atmosphere—the.

The gas inself, by a simple adaptation, actually can implie the stourach more tapicly—the hyer, kidneys, and heart work under expanded action in a highly calorified atmosphere—the.

The quantity of coal gas annually used in the City of ided action in a highly calorified atmosphere-the

In reading Mr. Wise, one feels aerially inclined, and predisposed to believe with him that great problems, commercial, international, and social, are yet to come of pavigating the sir; and that the art will be redeemed from its present very magnificent and sublime but approductive state.

## GEOGRAPHICAL.

-The great problem of the source of the Nile, which has occupied the attention of the world during so many ages, may now be considered as definitively solved. Capt. Speke, who has just returned to England from an extended tour in Central Africa, in company with Capt. Burton, discovered a lake, called by the natives Nyanza, but by the Arabs Ukerewe, which appears to be the great reservoir of the Nile. It extends from 2° 30' south to 3° 30' north latitude, lying across the equator in east longitude 33". Its waters are the drainage of numerous bills which surround it on almost every side. The new lake washes out the Mountains of the Moon as at present existing in our atlases.

-An excellent map of the Papal States, in three large sheets, has lately been published by the Pontfical Government. It is the result of many years' surveys. A copy has been presented, through the Roman Consul in this city, to the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

-M. Martin de Moussy, a Frenchman of large scientific attainments and an intrepid traveler, has ast completed a thorough survey of the Argentice Republic, from the Andes to the Atlantic. He has crossed the Pampas in every direction, visited the principal passes of the Cordilleras, through a length of three hundred leagues, and has observed the greater part of the mineral beds of this immease chain, which is so rich in gold, silver, iron, and tin; has inspected the almost unknown masses of San Luis and Cordovs, which abound still more in precious metals; and has explored the extensive and curious desert which occupies the center of this portion of the South American Continent. Barometric measurements of 350 different points have been made, and a great amount of meteorological information collected. M. de Moussy, whose laborious and perilous journeys were made under the auspices of President Urquiza, is now in Paris in order to publish, at the experse of the Government of the Argentine Republic, a complete account of his labors and their scientific results. -An expedition to North-Eastern Africa bas been formed in Bombay for the purpose of continuing and completing the discoveries of Captains Burton and Speke. Mr. J. Kepelly, Secretary to the Bonbay Geographical Society, and Dr. Silvester are at the

region, which is now known to contain the sources of the Nile. -It was for a lorg time supposed that Mount Washgtor, of the White Mountain group, was the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains. But this honor ust now be definitely conferred upon Smoky Moun-Tennessee line. Prof. John Le Conte, of South Carothe past Summer. These gentlemen, and Prof. Guyot, than fifteen peaks higher than Mount Washington. According to Capt. Cram, of the United States Coast Survey, the hight of Mount Washington is 6,293 feet.

The elevation of Smoky Mountain is 6,737 feet. -Henri Duveyrier, a young and enthusiastic, but well informed Frenchman, commenced in the Spring of the present year, a journey toward the interior of Africa. Starting from Algiers his plans were to cross the Sahara by a path which has never been pursued by any European, and to investigate the physical geography of this wonderful desert. At the last dates July 1) he was already at a considerable distance be youd the southernmost French outposts and had met with a friendly reception from all the chiefs on his route. M. Duveyrier has been employed since 1856 in the study of the Arabic and in acquiring such other knowledge as might be necessary to render his bold

undertaking successful. -That distinguished Oriental traveler, Dr. Kotschy of Austria, has been engaged during the past few menths in exploring a portion of Asia Minor, which has hitherto been but imperfectly known. Landing at Mersin, on the coast of Cilicia, in March last, he passed through Tarsus and Adana, followed the course of the river Jyhoon or Pyramus, ascended the Djebel pur, visited a fortress called the Schech Meran Snake King , which he had hoped to connect with the history of Semiramis, and finally, with much difficulty, by the way of Sis and Gorumse, reached the celebrated volcano of Argueus or Arjish. Thence he returned, by way of the Alla Dagh and Tarans, to the coast. Dr. Kotschy was accompanied by Mr. Seebote, an artist, and will doubtless give to the world a detailed account of his tour.

-The Austrian expedition around the globe, at the head of which was Dr. Scherzer, is at length completed. The Novara, with all the scientific collections on board, has safely arrived at Trieste, and the Austrian Government will soon publish the results of this important circumnavigation. Several savans took part in the expedition.

## WATER GAS AT WILMINGTON.

On Saturday evening, the neighboring city of Wil-mington was splendidly lighted with was made from water, under the patent of Professor Sanders, of Cincincati. The charges were drawn from the retorts; the supply of coal-gas was tuned off; the water-gas was run through the pipes, and Wilmington had a light thrice as brilliant, thrice as pure, as any it had ever known had so The operation was observable to the citizens of

Wilmington in its results, while its practical working was winessed by several journals s, many mhabitants, and some parties who are actually interested in the production of coal gas. Among these last were the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the President of the Financiai Board of that Company. All agreed it was a decided success. We are not going into long scientific details of the principle thus developed—our cocamporaries, who are transpared with advertisement.

cressed with advertisements, may have space for such a purpose. But we may state, very briefly, that the theory of Sanders's process is tale: Water, as steam, is decomposed by being passed over red-hot

naisjured. His ballow has burst in mid-air, and for the same quantity. The cost of making t 000 cable came down parachure-wise, in which operation he feet of such water gas as illumined—we might say, as

brain receives and gives more exalted inspirations—
the whole animal and meetal system become intensely
quickened and more of the chronic morbid matter is
exhaled and thrown off in an hour or two while two
males up of a fine Sammer's day, than the invalid can
get rid of in a voyage from New-York to Madeira.
The appetite is immersely increased, and the spirite
elevated.

The quantity of coal gas annually used in the City of
Philadelphia is estimated at 6,000,000 cubin feet, for
which the public pay \$12,000 per annum. Say
that the water-gas be supplied at \$1,000,000 per annum. Say
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INDIAN WAR SCRIP CONVENTION,-The citizens of Oregon interested in the payment of the Washing-ten and Oregon Inches War claims, held a Convention at Eogene City, Oregon, on the 8th of August, for the purpose of decising on a course of action to be pursed in order to secore the early payment of the claims of the people of Oregon and Washington, grow og out of the late Indian war.

It appears that at the present time all the claims of Oregon and Wastington above referred to are in the bands of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, under igsequencious from the House of Representatives to openge the results arriver at by the Commission sppointed by authority of Corgress, in the following

First . To allow to volunteers engaged in said war no higher pay than was given to soldiers of the regular semy.

Second: To allow for supplies, transportation, and other services, "the proces correct, for cash, in the

country at the time. Third : To sudit all claims for horses, arms, and other property, lost or destroyed in said service, according to the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1849, which act limits the prices of horses in

all cases to \$200 each. The holders of the scrip that has been issued to these who have suffered damage at the hands of the Indians object to the adjustment of their claims on such a basis. They think that attempts are being made in Washington to throw suspicion on their claims, and so set aside, if possible, the action of the Commission on them. A resolution was adopted by the Convention recommending that Local Committees be appointed by the Convention, at or near all the principal points of supply in Oregon during the 1ste Indian war, who are informed and capable; and that said Local Committees be requested to cooperate at once with each other, and to correspond with some principal agent, to be appointed in the City of Portland, who shall be authorized to receive and transmit to the Third Auditor all the proofs and statements which

support of the war claims. The committees were appointed as recommended, at the following places: Portland, Salem, Albany, Corvailis, Engene City, Roseburg, Empire City, Jacksonville, Keebyville, and Dalles. W. S. Ladd of Portland was appointed the principal agent.

may be forwarded to him by such Local Committees,

-The good people of Martha's Vineyard are greatly exercised just at present relative to a ball proposed to be given at West Tisbury. The contest has reached the columns of The Vineyard Gazette, and waxes warm. It is alleged that the representations intended to show that the people of West Tisbury were in fahead of it. They are to set out in November, and vor of the "grand hop" are untrue and that a large will attempt a thorough exploration of the great lake majority of the people are in fact decidedly opposed to it; and some of the most influential citizens have expressed their regret in having contributed to the erection of a hall, if it must be used for a purpose which they believe would eventually prove injurious to the morals of the youth. In reply to the argument tain, belonging to the Black Mountain group, and situ- brought foward on the side of the Hopites that an ated in Jackson County, North Carolina, near the invitation had been extended to all the ministers to be present with their families at the ball, "Canins College, accompanied by Mr. Clingman and Mr. | dor" replies that for himself he would not again listen Buckley, has made accurate barometric observations to that minister's voice from the sacred desk who of the various hights composing this group, during should be present on such an occasion. Able pens are engaged on both sides; and pending the issue have ascertained that North Carolina has no less Baptist Society in Edgartown propose an entertainment at the Town Hall, where there will be refresh-

ments and a reading of dramatic dialogues. -The motion for a new trial in the case of Thornton for the murder of Mr. Charless was overruled. When the prisoner arose, and was asked if he had anything to say why he should not suffer the penalty of his crime, he simply answered, "Nething," in a firm voice, and proceeded with the utmost calmness to refresh himself with a drink of ice water. His Honor then sentenced him to be hung on Friday, the 11th day of next November, in the performance of which clenn duty he was deeply moved. The general officers of the Court and many spectators were also affected to tears, but the prisoner was imperturbable throughout.

-A wedding party came off at the Stanley House, Bridgeport, on Thursday, the "high contracting parties" being W. G. Walter, esq., of Baton Rouge, a., and Miss Harriet, daughter of Dr. D. L. Edwards. U. S. N. Com. Paulding, Capt. A. M. Schell of California, and other dignitaries were present.

-The family and friends of Mr. Amos Haskins of New-Bedford received information some time ago that he had been drowned at San Francisco. A body supposed to be that of the defunct Haskins was found and decently interred, and the bill for funeral expenses forwarded to his wife for payment. His friends also passed resolutions of condolerce; but on Friday, to the great relief of his family, Haskins returned safely

LOST AT SEA.-By the arrival of the brig Bell Flower, of Pitteton, 50 days from Cardiff, we learn that during a storm on the 13th uit., Capt. Blinn, and a sailor named Samuel Thoms, were washed overboard and lost.

GREAT FIRE AT SOUTHINGTON, COSS .- The Peck Smith Manufacturing Company's factory, at Southington, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday afterpoon, at about 2 o'clock. The loss is about \$160,000; insurance, \$55,000.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RATLEGAD.—About a c'clock yesterday morning, as the up-train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was coming to the city, an accident occurred, by the breaking of a rail, some 40 nules from here, which might have proved fatal to many of the passengers on the

The locomotive and tender passed over the fractured rail, but two or three of the cars were thrown off the track, and Renjamin Nokes, Mail Agent, was severely burt; one of the brakesmen had his leg broken and his op distocated, and a fireman and several of the pase ergers were burt, though none of them seriously.

THE STATE ARTESIAN.—That hole at Columbus is now 2,355 feet deep, the drill working in Smeetone ock, and going down six feet in twenty-four hours. So says The Journal. When the sought for foundain will be reached is very problematical. The "city is founded on a rock," and the second appropriation made by the State for horing through it is nearly run out.

Collisios .- About 6 e'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the theory of Sanders's process is this: Water, as steam, is decomposed by being passed over red-hot chancel, and the resulting gases (hydrogen, carbonic care, and light carburated hydrogen) are chemically combined with heavy carburated hydrogen, or light-giving gas, by the decomposition of rosin or coal vapor, simultaneously with, and in the presence of, the decomposition of the deco